Your patronage in the past is an expression of your **Confidence.**

We Deeply Appreciate This Trust

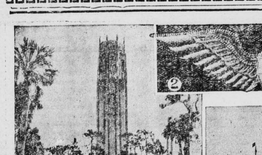
We pledge you our every effort during the new year to fight to victory the depression now existing.

Faith in yourself! Faith in the future! and Work

are necessary to Success.

The Farmers' National Bank

Appomattox, Virginia.



1—Singing tower on Bok's bird preserve in Florida, dedicated February 1 in the presence of President Coolidge and other notables. 2—Nest tragpuls for air mail pilots accepted by the Post-Office department. 3—Dollar line steamship President Garfield which ran on reef in the Bahamas, all her passengers being removed safely.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Senate Votes $24,000,000 to President to Use in Dry Law Enforcement.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DISREGARDING the earnest protest of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the senate last week backed on to the deficiency bill an amendment, offered by Senator Harris of Georgia and much altered, appropriating $24,000,000 to be placed in the hands of the President "to be used as he sees fit" in increasing the personnel of the federal agencies charged with enforcement of the prohibition law. The senators also voted $250,000 for the prohibition investigation proposed by President Herbert Hoover. The vote on the former item was 59 to 27, and party and wet and dry lines were disregarded. Many prominent wets voted for the amendment and as many leading drys were against it. Mr. Mellon had warned the senators against appropriating such a hugh sum in advance of a definite plan for its expenditure. Bishop Thomas Nicholson, president of the Anti-Saloon league; Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist church, South, and E. L. Crawford, secretary of that organization's board of temperance and social service, had sent Mr. Mellon a telegram demanding that he support the Harris amendment or admit he was unwilling or unable to enforce prohibition. This drew from Senator Bruce of Maryland a fierce denunciation of those three men in the debate before the roll call.

As finally passed by the senate, the deficiency appropriation measure also carried an amendment requiring public hearings on all tax refunds in excess of $10,000. The bill carried $65,000,000 for tax refunds to be added to the $130,000,000 heretofore appropriated for that purpose.

There were strong indications that the conferees on this bill would reject the $24,000,000 prohibition item but would accept the appropriation for the inquiry desired by Mr. Hoover.

RADICALS and pacifists in the senate were successful in checking progress on the 15-cruiser bill although they would not admit that they were filibustering against it. Representative Fred Britten, chairman of the naval affairs committee of the house, devised a plan that rather dismayed the opponents of the measure. Mr. Britten took steps to add the cruiser authorization bill and an initial appropriation for the ships to the annual naval appropriation bill shortly to come before the house. This procedure would have the effect of discharging the senate from further consideration of the cruiser authorization measure. With the provision for the cruisers interspersed in the appropriation bill, the pacifists could defeat the cruisers only by defeating the entire bill for upkeep of the navy in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Britten told his plan before President Coolidge and afterward he and the President indicated a desire to have the cruisers authorized and built but advocated elimination of the provision of the bill requiring the laying down of five cruisers each year. He wants no appropriations made by this congress that would endanger the surplus in the treasury. Mr. Coolidge, Senator Curtis and Senator Hale all believed the senate would soon pass the cruiser bill.

OUTSIDE the senate controlled the appointment of Roy O. West of Chicago as secretary of the interior. The vote was 53 to 27, the negatives including the radicals and near radicals of both parties.

HERBERT HOOVER finally succeeded in getting the Mississippi flood control bill through the house. After his rest period that will last until next prior to his inauguration, South Florida turned out en masse to welcome him, and Miami and Miami Beach were aptly decorated. After a big parade that included fourteen bands, the keys to Miami and two to Miami Beach were presented to Mr. Hoover in the city park. Among the notables who greeted him were Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who rides in a wheel chair, and Jack Dempsey. Mr. Hoover was soon taken to the W. C. Penney home on Belle Island in Biscayne bay. One of his first callers was Stuart W. Cramer, a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Charlotte, N. C., who helped swing his state to the Republican column last fall. He was a classmate of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur at Annapolis and the correspondents at once guessed he might be given Mr. Wilbur's portfolio as a recognition of the new political South. Mr. Cramer did not discourage this idea, but declared that Mr. Hoover did not mention the subject of cabinet appointments during the call. Dwight Morrow, ambassador to Mexico, who was in Miami on his way home from a vacation in Nassau, took breakfast with the President-Elect Thursday, and then all appointments were put off until the next week and Mr. Hoover and the members of his immediate party left for a two days' trip to the Florida keys to get some fishing. Two fishing yachts carried them.

OKLAHOMA is in a fair way to get rid of another governor—a habit they have down there. The state's house of representatives voted six impeachment charges against Gov. Henry S. Johnston, and the senate suspended him from office pending an impeachment trial. Lieut. Gov. W. J. Holloway has taken his place. The charges against Johnston include incompetency, corruption in office and violation of the constitution and laws of the state. The name of Mrs. O. O. Hammonds, comely confidential secretary of Johnston, figures prominently in hearings of both house and senate investigating committees. She is charged by political enemies with wielding great influence over Johnston's official acts.

DR. CLARENCE COOK LITTLE, president of the University of Michigan, has resigned, effective September 1, 1925, and asked for leave of absence from June 30 until that date. In his letter to the board of regents Doctor Little said: "For some time two things have been increasingly apparent. First, that my methods of handling situations dealing with interests of private donors, political interest, 'local' interests, and alumnae interest are not consistent with policies which the board of regents deems wise.

"Second, that I shall, I hope, be more effective in scientific research and teaching than in administration."

There has been much bitter debate over Doctor Little's pronounced views ever since he became Michigan's sixth president in 1925.

CONDITIONS in Afghanistan are exceedingly confused. Habibullah, the rebel chief, after capturing Kabul, was proclaimed king of that part of the country, but a lot of the tribesmen are said to be opposed to his rule, and Amanullah, who abdicated, is trying to form an army of the dissatisfied ones in the hope of regaining the throne. Habibullah is not getting the support he expected from Russia and it is not believed he will be able to overcome his problem. The bulk of the original Afghan army is said to be still loyal to Amanullah, due to the influence of the military governor of Jalalabad, who is the latter's cousin. The Jihadus of Lahore and even Afridis and Mohmands have brought out in great numbers and the lineup smugglers brought their cargoes across from the Khaibar Pass before the least interruption and in the full sight of hundreds who lined the shores.

WORD comes from Moscow that the Russian Communist party has declared war to the death on the party led by exiled Leon Trotzky, according to an anti-Soviet plot. One hundred and fifty of Trotzky's closest friends have been arrested and scattered to distant points. Stalin, who first ordered the expulsion of the men, is now said to be determined on the immediate extinction of illiteracy and the establishment of schools in every city, village and ranch were also urged. They proposed division of all the remaining haciendas and ranches among the peasants, although less than 25 per cent of the lands ever in their under agrarian law during the last ten years are now being worked.

SEVERE winter storms on land and at sea were responsible for a number of tragic occurrences. Near Bellevue, Ohio, a motor bus, running through a blinding snowstorm, was struck by an interurban car and 19 persons were killed. Several steamships were in distress off the Atlantic coast. The Italian freighter Perlak was foundering off the Virginia capes when the American went to her aid and rescued the crew of 32 despite a full gale and high seas. The American tanker Dunmeadow lost her rudder but made her way toward Bermuda. But the British freighter Teesbridge had to be towed some down with her crew of 30 men. She called for help off Cape Race and ships that hastened to the location given could find no trace of the vessel. Earlier in the week the Dollar liner President Garfield, on a world cruise, ran on a reef in the Bahamas. Fortunately the sea was calm there and all the 30 passengers were safely taken off by the Munson liner Pan-America and landed at Nassau.

CHARLES R. CRANE of Chicago, former minister to China, had a miraculous escape from death at the hands of Wahabi tribesmen near Hasra. Motoring to Koweit with his son J. C. Crane, Charles Johnson and Dr. Henry Bilkert of the American mission at Basra, he was unarmed and fired upon and Doctor Bilkert was killed. None of the others was injured. The State department at Washington said that the attack might be explained by a feud between some of the tribes and others that are under the leadership of Ibn Saud, a personal friend of Mr. Crane.

The Irak government restored last week because of disputes with Great Britain over unfulfilled promises of the British in regard to autonomy.

GUATEMALA had one of those attempted revolutions, three previnces being affected, and for a few days it looked rather serious. But the government forces took the field and effectually suppressed the affair. The headquarters of the rebels in Mazatenango, a seaport, were bombed by airplanes and the city was occupied by the federal troops. All rebel leaders who were captured were court martialed and executed.

ONCE more the old scheme of constructing a tunnel under the English channel between England and France has been revived. Questioned in parliament, Prime Minister Baldwin stated that a nonpartisan re-ex amination of the project would be made At the same time the French committee for constructing the tunnel adopted a resolution pledging collaboration with the efforts to get the approval of the British parliament. Economists have long advocated the construction of such a tunnel, but it has always been opposed by military strategists on the English side. Advocates favor the examination of the project provided the military are excluded. Engineers say the channel bore could be built at a cost of about $150,000,000, and the railways like the idea. There is also revived discussion of the counter plan of building a 21-mile bridge from Dover to Calais.

DESPITE offer from over, with only a narrow defeat, open water, and coincidentally Sumner C. Slichter, author of the "new capitalism" patrol, and a dozen of his men, quit their jobs. The immediate result was a grand row in the Slichter household. Small sutes, sledge, little skiffs and even skis and snowshoes were brought out in great numbers and the lingue smugglers brought their cargoes across from the Khaibar Pass before the least interruption and in the full sight of hundreds who lined the shores.

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Woman Chemist Delves Into Mystery of Coal

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The value of a lump of coal is engaging the attention of Milada Friedlova, twenty-four, research chemist from Czechoslovakia.

Miss Friedlova devotes nearly all her time to the study of coal analysis and heat experimentation at Carnegie Institute of Technology. She spent nine years at the University of Prague and the last four years has been doing chemical research work in the state higher industrial school of Prague.

The young woman was among the forty or more graduates sent to the United States under the auspices of the Masaryk Academy of Work and the American-English Council for Research in the mutual interest of the homeland and the country visited.

She is an attractive brunette and has translated several scientific Czechoslovakian publications into German and English.

Writer Is Sponsor for Big Turnip Marathon

Orlando, Fla. — Katherine Holland Brown, who won a $25,000 magazine prize in the last year of 1927 with her novel, "The Father," believes that there are other things in life than the business of being a successful novelist.

One, she believes, is conducting turnip-growing contests among the negroes of Orlando, where she maintains her winter home, and in five near-by towns.

Miss Brown offered prizes for the best "back yard" turnips grown with in a limited time on the premises of the contestants in Orlando. She issued her awards upon the decisions of a trio of judges. They received approval of interracial welfare workers, who said the contest was a big step on another novel and a group of short stories, but meanwhile is conducting turnip contests in five towns in central Florida.

Chromium Reflector for Auto Headlights

Washington.—Chromium, which can be electroplated on steel and is more permanent than nickel, has been found particularly suitable for reflectors for automobile headlights after an exhaustive research made by the bureau of standards.

The research, undertaken to study the reflecting power of chromium was extended to cover not only light in the visible portion of the spectrum but also the ultraviolet and infra-red. As a result it was found that chromium has much higher reflecting power than silver in the ultra-violet and since it is less affected by ultra-violet rays, it is more useful as a reflector of these rays.

Tax on Bachelors

Nish, Yugo Slavia.—Bachelors more than thirty years old in this city of Nish district government a special tax for the lives of single blessedness. All adult citizens who are not members of some cultural, educational, charitable and patriotic association must pay an even higher penalty.

VENEZUELAN EXILE WORKS IN GOTHAM

Girl Driven From Country for Political Reasons.

New York.—Ten weeks ago Carmen Gil Martinez, a fragile girl of nineteen, was the glamorous heroine of a youthful revolt against dictatorship in Venezuela.

Today she is a New York factory girl, doing embroidery for $15 a week. She was snatched by police from the home of her parents and exiled from her native land. She had protested against the sending of college boys to slave beneath the tropic sun as convicts on the fever-infested roads of the Venezuelan jungle because she had demonstrated against the dictatorship of the aged president, Juan Vicente Gomez.

It is mid-October in the capital city of Caracas, which for many months has been seething with student unrest that violence cannot quell, when now it is especially boiling, for within the week 300 boys many in their early teens, have been sent to the dungeons. Their offense? Signing letters of protest against the political imprisonment of others.

Girl in Pulpit.

The last notes of Sunday morning nine o'clock mass have just died away in the great church of San Francisco. Before the worshipers can leave the pews the slim figure of a girl springs forward into the pulpit. Over a short black hair is the black cap of students, a light beret.

Students recognize her. See, it is Carmen!

"Brothers!" she cries. "Now you with me for the lives of those students that are dying now upon the mountains of hunt and starvation! Pray to see for the end of this tyranny of Gomez that for the last 20 years has slain our!"

The congregation falls upon knees, and from a thousand throats rushes an impromptu litany. A policeman stands motionless in surprise, but he cries:

"Not so loud! They will hear!"

Breaking away from the admiring students, she goes home and says her day with her mother. Her father, traveling salesman, is away. A few morning policemen come. They drag aside the house. Two stand outside. They stay for two weeks, two weeks of suspense. What will be done to Carmen? They can't put her in a prison.

Exiled from Country.

At last the word comes that she must leave the country. The government has bought her a ticket on the Red Cross liner Lara, sailing October 31 for New York. It will give her the money required to pass Ellis Island.

"But she cannot go alone!" exclaims Senora Gil Martinez, her mother. So after much argument it is agreed that the government also shall pay the way of her brother, Guillermo, twenty-three, as a chaperon.

"I am sorry to see you go," Senora Maria Velasco, general Caracas, courteously. "I hope I may see you some time in New York."

"Oh, when you are once known as small return," says Carmen.

Carmen did not tell her entire story. She speaks no English. But from bit in fragments through Spanish friends in New York and Senor Pena, one of the thousands of political Venezuelans who has fled or been exiled from the country, the story of Carmen and her brother can be pieced together.

When Carmen and her brother arrived in New York she had a letter to Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez, a physician. He took her to live in his home. He got Guillermo a job with a firm making brass. Carmen went to night school with other Spanish girls in an effort to learn English. She found an American girl exiled from her country for political reasons.

Employee Loses Teeth; Company Loses Lawsuit

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—An attempt to demonstrate to a jury that rubber company produced wash of it by Circuit Judge Edward Reboul two days.

A St. Louis rubber company being sued for selling alleged rubber. Reboul ordered one of pieces of rubber in his mouth and ordered a physician to pull out the

He did, and two of Reboul's teeth rolled across the courtroom floor. Judge instructed the jurors to disregard the testimony of the witness and opened his mouth and declared

Incidentally, the rubber company lost its case.

Ice Cream Now Popular Dessert in Switzerland

Washington.—Switzerland has supplied America's choice of ice cream to a national degree, the state department has been informed by the Swiss representative.

Before the new ice cream could be obtained only in the better restaurants and clubs of Switzerland and the common people it was almost unknown.

Then several big dairymen started a campaign to popularize this delicious dessert. As a result, Switzerland now consumes 125,000 gallons, or an estimated per capita consumption of eighth quart, each year.

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

Established 1909

"In the Heart of the Dark Tobacco Belt"

$1.50 per annum in advance

Notify us once of failure to receive paper promptly and regularly.

Entered at the Post-Office at Appomattox as second-class matter under act of Congress.

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Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion.

Display Advertisements—50c per inch first insertion and 35c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements—75c per inch each insertion for four weeks

A. H. CLEMENT, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1929

The Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce enjoyed having the Supervisors, Bankers and Democratization Agents as guests at a luncheon at the Virginian Hotel. Mr. W. W. Dickerson welcomed the visitors. Mr. C. C. Taylor of V. P. I. spoke on the protective tariff for farmers and denied that it would afford them any relief. Director J. R. Hutcheson on extension work explained to those present the objects of the conference. Col. A. E. Strode spoke of the conditions of the receivership of the Cooperative Tobacco Association saying that there was about 20,000,000 pounds of tobacco on hand.

APPOMATTOX FIRES BURNED 1011 ACRES

(By District Forester J. P. Andrews)

The fire season was long and serious both spring and fall. There occured a small number of fires which undoubtedly reflects credit to the Appomattox people for using due care in the use of fire in the open air: not a single fire having escaped from brush-burning operations, thanks to the good farmers. Not a single saw mill fire, thanks to the saw mill operators, you are safeguarding the raw material upon which your business depends Railroads got by with only one fire.

Some of these fires burned rather large acres because they occured at points which could not readily be seen by the forest wardens, and were not promptly reported to them, hence they gained considerable headway before they were attacked.

Appomattox is much in need of a fire observation tower from which fires may be sighted as soon as they start, and reported to the nearest forest warden.

The board of supervisors, on April 1, 1928 adopted the 541 plan of forest fire control, under the provision of which each forest warden has a registered paid fire fighting crew, equipped with fire fighting tools, with such fire suppression machinery and a lookout tower which can be promptly sighted and reported to the warden, the area burned in the future by forest fires can undoubtedly be kept within reason.

A tower once erected is a permanent fixture, requiring only nominal expense for up-keep. It is hoped that Appomattox may have such a tower in the near future. In the meantime chief forest warden, W. J. Legrand, needs and wishes the cooperation of the citizens in reporting as promptly as possible to him or the nearest local warden any forest fire which they may see or know of.

A number of personal visits have been made to the schools of the county by the chief warden, messages have been sent by the children to their parents requesting that they complete their out-of-door burning operations during the winter months, and before the spring fire season begins. Your cooperation in the past has been appreciated.

Fire is a valuable servant, but a cruel, merciless master.

Common People

Heard today that the common people of the United States have more gold in their teeth than the common people of Europe have in their banks and purses.—Atchison Globe.

The Pastor Says:

Man shall yet establish passenger routes between all the ports in the seven seas of space, and shall bread out its whispers to other universes —John Andrew Holmes.

BANKERS IN NATIONAL MOVE FOR UNIFORM FINANCIAL PRACTICES

Would Promote Greater Consistency Among All the State Laws in Respect to Banking Conditions—Uniformity of Practice and Understanding Will Make for Greater Convenience, Efficiency and Safety for All Business.

By S. J. HIGH

President State Bank Division, American Bankers Association

RAPID interchange of business and the quick transportation of goods in the United States, coupled with almost instantaneous means of inter-communication by telegraph, telephone and wireless, have welded the country into an economic unit. The nation is not, in a business sense, conducting its affairs in water-tight compartments, as in a measure it did in the days of slow travel and remote places, but styles, methods, commodities and business practices flow freely today in all directions. Therefore it is desirable that finance, trade and industry throughout the country operate along generally uniform or at least consistent lines, so that a contract or an agreement or obligation in connection with business transactions shall mean virtually the same thing in all parts of the country. Particularly necessary in this connection is the establishment of uniform financial and banking practices so as to facilitate the flow of trade along accepted and understood lines.

S. J. HIGH

Banking in the United States is recognized as a semi-public type of business and is therefore subject to laws to define the scope and character of its activities. These laws at present set up a great diversity of conditions under which banking is conducted in various parts of the country since they come from both state and federal authorities. The national banks are all chartered by the federal government and therefore operate on the same lines in every state of the Union, but there is no such regularity in respect to the conditions under which the state banks chartered by the respective forty-eight states must conduct their business. All state banking codes, while they have similarities, also have many great dissimilarities in respect both to the national bank laws and the banking laws covering state bank operations in other jurisdictions.

Bankers Move for Uniform Laws

The State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, which latter includes in its membership banks of all descriptions throughout the country subject to all the variations of state and federal banking laws, is committed to the effort to bring about greater consistency and uniformity among the statutes of all these various jurisdictions. This body is conducting a vigorous nation-wide campaign urging that state steps be taken to secure greater co-ordination in banking legislation, more equitable conditions and more uniformity in the present public supervision of banks in the several states.

The organization is particularly concerned with fostering this movement to bring about more uniformity desirable conditions throughout the United States in respect to the laws governing the supervision of banking institutions by the state banking departments. It is on record as favoring the policy that the important office of state bank commissioner should be kept as entirely as possible outstanding partisan politics as the judiciary itself and should be completely detached from all other functions of state government.

It is also on record as favoring the policy that the tenure of office of state bank commissioners should be made more secure and lasting than is now the case in many state jurisdictions and that this important public officer be granted sufficient compensation and discretionary power so that the office shall attract and retain the services of men of outstanding executive ability and successful banking experience.

It is also a part of this policy that the bank commissioner's ability to serve well should be strengthened by providing him with adequate forces of bank examiners, selected on the basis of merit from men having the requisite qualifications of honesty, ability, training and banking knowledge to carry out the duties of their offices on the highest plane of usefulness to the public as well as to banking.

The Trend of State Laws

The Association's State Bank Division power as to the granting of charters for new banks, thus enabling them to use discretion as to the need or desirability of added banking facilities or the fitness of the organizers to enter the banking field In this connection many states are creating banking boards to act in an advisory capacity with the state bank commissioners.

There has also been observed a tendency to increase the compensation of the bank commissioners and to lengthen their terms of office and to give them power to appoint necessary deputies and examiners so as to build up an adequate force to carry out their responsibilities and duties. An attempt to secure adequate compensation for bank commissioners in some states is found in laws giving them complete charge of insolvent banks and their liquidation as distinguished from more costly liquidation through the courts.

In the Public Interest

Distinctly in the public interest are laws prohibiting or limiting an officer or director of a bank from borrowing from his own bank unless his collateral security is approved by a majority of the board of directors of the bank Also there is recent legislation noted providing for closer supervision and regulation of building and loan associations, credit unions, finance companies and private banks.

In some states measures have been enacted broadening the field for investment of funds of savings banks and trust companies, which have materially enhanced the service that these institutions can render, particularly in the way of co-operation with their customers in personal financial management. Another type of legislation, important especially to banks in view of the frequent efforts to defraud banks, is that which makes the issuance of worthless checks a misdemeanor with specific penalties.

The State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association endorses in the fullest degree in principle the development of banking laws along the foregoing lines and is actively engaged in fostering this movement of such legislation wherever its services are considered useful both to banking and to the public. Uniformity sound banking institutions and practices, in other with common methods and understanding, will materially add to the convenience, efficiency and safety of business in serving the well-being of the public in all parts of the nation, especially in those transactions involving dealings between different localities.

AMERICA LEADS THE WORLD IN SAVINGS

The past year saw the greatest gain in savings in a single twelve month ever recorded in the United States, bringing the total savings deposits in banks to over $26,000,000,000 on June 30, 1928, held in more than 53,000,000 individual accounts, it is reported by the American Bankers Association. These are the biggest figures in this field shown by any country in the world.

These figures are indicative of prosperity more general than any time since the business depression of 1920, the report declares Only three states failed to show a gain and the 1928 volume of savings constituted an increase of more than $2,327,000,000 over the 1927 figure. The gain per inhabitant for 1928 over 1927 was $17 and the gain in number of savings deposiors was 2,496,078, an increase of 5.2% as against a growth in the population of the country of 1.2%.

The gain in savings per inhabitant in New England and the Middle Atlantic states over the previous year was $36 These groups of states, with 29.9% of the population of the United States and 52.8% of the total savings deposits, have the largest savings rate, $461 per inhabitant, of any area in the world The per capita savings for the United States as a whole the year stands at $237 as compared with $220 last year

"An acre of alfalfa for every cow in Howard County, Iowa," is the slogan adopted by the county bankers association there after watching several hundred thousand dollars go out of their county last winter for feed

FIND NEW METHOD OF PUTTING OUT FIRES

Alkali Metal Compound Paralyzes the Blaze.

St. Louis.—A new method of putting out fire has been discovered.

For nearly two thousand years man has been fighting his arch enemy—fire—with two well-worn methods.

These methods have been, first, to cool the burning material below its "kindling" point, and second, to exclude oxygen.

Now the "catalytic method" has been perfected—so-called for lack of a better descriptive term. Yet the two chemists who perfected this new method have no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon.

Chemists Explain.

Recently at the general session of the American Chemical society Charles Allen Thomas and Carroll A. Hochwalt, consulting chemists of Dayton, Ohio, described the alkali metal compound that paralyzes fire so effectively and then threw the "why" of this into the laps of the chemists present. They also demonstrated the effectiveness of this and other compounds on gasoline fires, which are extremely difficult to quench.

"We started work by adding material to water to increase its effectiveness on wood fires," explained Mr. Thomas, who read the paper. "We accidentally found that sodium potassium carbonate would even put out a gasoline fire. This led to further work which in turn brought us to the remarkable discovery of the 'catalytic method' of extinguishing fire.

"Water is a representative medium for cooling material below its kindling point and carbon tetrachloride, foam and various other means have been used to blanket the oxygen from the fire. Yet this 'catalytic method' neither cools nor blankets a burning oil fire.

Apparatus for Testing.

"We discovered that a solution of sodium potassium carbonate extinguished an oil fire. We thought we knew why this compound put out the fire—namely: because the compound had given off carbon dioxide which blanketed the flame. Then we thought that ammonium carbonate would work even better, since it decomposes much easier to carbon dioxide. We were greatly surprised when it did not work. Further work showed that this phenomenon resided with the potassium and that any water soluble compound which contained potassium, rubidium or caesium exhibited this remarkable result.

"After developing an apparatus for testing, it became possible to investigate the water soluble compounds for the presence of the same catalytic flame extinguishing property as is possessed by sodium potassium carbonate. With a few minor exceptions, every element capable of forming a water soluble salt was studied. Practically all of the salts of the alkali metals exhibited this catalytic fire extinguishing effect.

"A peculiarly interesting point is the fact that all of the compounds of the alkali metals that have oxygen in them have a greater extinguishing effect than those that do not. Of the salts studied, sodium acetate, a simple derivative of the alkali metals exhibited this catalytic fire extinguishing effect.

GIRL WORKS ISLAND CLAIM IN FAR NORTH

Canadian College Graduate Lives in Cabin.

Toronto.—Women are "sitting on the top of the world" in many fields of activity, but to Miss Kathleen Rice graduate of the University of Toronto goes the unusual distinction of active operations as a mining prospector.

Mining is one of the chief topics of conversation in Canada at present, but while the home woman, the business woman and the professional woman discuss how many shares of this or that they own, Miss Rice is working her claim. Her part in the romance of mining is a definite one. At present her base camp is on an island in Herb lake, or to use the more melodious Indian name, Wekusko lake northern Manitoba. From this base she has worked since 1921. Here she lives in a log cabin that harks back to the days of the pioneers, and here she pioneers on one of her most promising claims, a copper and nickel vein on an island, within a stone's throw of her cabin. Hard work has been tangled up in the romance, and Miss Rice had considerable difficulty in proving the claim. Now, however, she is receiving encouragement, for engineers on the ground have pronounced the prospects good.

Totes a Gun.

Kathleen Rice is one of those "girls of the great open spaces who tote guns," seen often on the screen as being typical of Canada, but very rare indeed in the Canada of real life. Most women would be satisfied to gain distinction in man's field by prospecting in the summer, but Miss Rice adds further laurels to her outdoor reputation by trapping in the winter. In this way she actually is successful enough to make her stake for summer operations. While she uses a gun like a veteran, she never shoots for sport. Once, when a moose fell to her rifle she preserved the meat for future use.

Devotion to animals is one of Miss Rice's outstanding characteristics A ways, in the North, she is seen with and known by her famous dogs In spite the unwritten law of the northcountry, she ignores and never uses the lash. In this matter she has the full approval of the dogs, who not only shower her with devotion but pay her by being the best trained dogs within hundreds of miles.

Lone Venture.

It is now 15 years since Miss Rice, daughter of Henry Lincoln Rice, B. A of Toronto, went North on a lone venture. The spirit of adventure was financed by a college chum from Chicago, who staked her when she heard the presence of the same catalytic flame extinguishing property as is possessed by sodium potassium carbonate. With a few minor exceptions, every element capable of forming a water soluble salt was studied. Practically all of the salts of the alkali metals exhibited this catalytic fire extinguishing effect.

"A peculiarly interesting point is the fact that all of the compounds of the alkali metals that have oxygen in them have a greater extinguishing effect than those that do not. Of the salts studied, sodium acetate, a simple derivative of the alkali metals exhibited this catalytic fire extinguishing effect.

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Belled Buzzard Tragic Symbol Seen in Georgia

Sparta, Ga.—The famous "belled buzzard" or at least one of the species upon which some one has attached a bell, was seen by several workmen on the roof of Drummers' Home here recently. The workmen said the buzzard flew low over the roof, before seeing them, and they could plainly see the small bell attached to the buzzard's neck by a small leather collar and could hear the tinkle of the bell. Buzzards with this distinguishing mark on them are seen and reported here occasionally but it is not known whether they are all the same bird or not.

Among the superstitions the appearance of a belled buzzard over a community is believed to forecast a tragedy. Numerous writers, among them Irvin S Cobb, have made the belled creature the subject for fiction themes.

Lone Turkish Smoker Fights Village Reform

Taxlar, Turkey.—The Yellow Peril of Anti-Tobacco society is pouring propaganda on the obstinate head of the sole remaining adherent of the "bubble-bubble" in this village of several hundred and recently took a wholesale smokefest oath.

Taxlar is the only village in Turkey to renounce tobacco, the renunciation being the outgrowth not only of the new Yew Crescent society's activities, but also of the wave of puritanism sweeping over the peasantry as a result of the new regime's tolerance of wine bibbing and other unorthodox practices.

The one recalcitrant calmly sucks the amber mouthpiece of the narghile, replying to all arguments that he will continue to smoke until his death not only for the solace of his soul but also as a patriotic duty, to keep being a state monopoly and an important source of revenue of the young republic.

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